A I CLAIM AS MY INVENTION

~~Patent claims~~

Add A6

1. A method for determining the position (P) of defective shielding (S(d)) of a coaxial cable (K),
- in which a first signal (s1) modulated by a first sound signal (ts1) and having a first frequency (f1) and
- a second signal (s2) modulated by a second sound signal (ts2) and having a second frequency (f2) are coupled into the coaxial cable (K),
- where the second frequency (f2) is higher than the first frequency (f1) and the sound signals (ts1, ts2) have a different sound frequency (tf1, tf2),
- in which a receiver (E) designed for the reception of the two signals (s1, s2) is guided along the coaxial cable (K), and
-- when the first signal (s1) is received, the first sound signal (ts1) is acoustically reproduced, thereby indicating defective shielding (S(d)) in a region (B), and
-- when the second signal (s2) is received, the second sound signal (ts2) is acoustically reproduced, thereby establishing the position (P) of the defective shielding (S(d)).

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the first frequency (f1) of the first signal (s1) is chosen to be in the range of 100 to 200 MHz and the second frequency (f2) of the second signal (s2) is chosen to be in the upper transmission range of the coaxial cable (K).

3. The method as claimed in either of claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the second frequency (f2) of the second signal (s2) is chosen in such a way that the determination of

the defective shielding (S(d)) of the coaxial cable (K) can be carried out when the coaxial cable (K) has been installed and operated.

4. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized
in that the coaxial cable (K) is provided in a television distribution network and television signals (fs) in the range of from 80 to 862 MHz are transmitted, and in that the second frequency (f2) of the second signal (s2) lies in the range of from 750 to 990 MHz or from 400 to 500 MHz.

5. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized
in that the first and second frequencies (f1, f2) of the first and second signals (s1, s2) are chosen in such a way that an amateur radio receiver designed for the simultaneous reception of two signals (s1, s2) can be used as the receiver (E) for the simultaneous reception of the two signals (s1, s2).

6. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized
in that the transmission level of the first and second signals (s1, s2) is matched to the reception properties of the receiver (E) and/or the received signals (s1, s2) are attenuated in the receiver (E).

7. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized
in that the "Sub Audio Squelch" method is optionally integrated.